FIRST SETTLEMENT OF BARBADOS

BY

RICHARD HALL

1755

6/68

8.00

A General Account

OF THE

FIRST SETTLEMENT

AND OF THE

TRADE AND CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Island of Barbados

BY

RICHARD HALL

Member of Assembly for St. Michael.

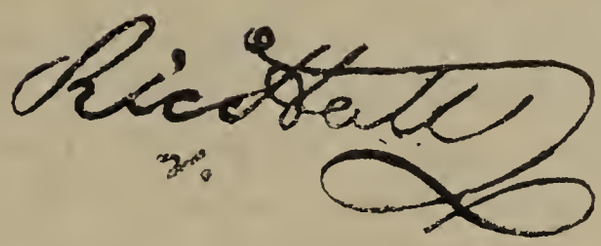
WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1755.

With a Foreword by

E. M. SHILSTONE.

BARBADOS

1924.



FOREWORD.

THE original of this little volume was a slender book of about 60 pages closely written in a fine and delicate handwriting. The Manuscript was discovered in the Library of the late Mr. John Bovell, of Oxford, St. Peter, and is said to have been originally in the possession of his father Mr John Bovell, Sr. who had made a collection of books and Mss. relating to the history of the Island. The original Ms. found its way into the hands of the late Mr. C. P. Bowen, who in 1895 published substantially the whole volume in the Herald Newspaper then conducted by him. Few copies of the papers containing these extracts now exist, and since the death of Mr. Bowen the Ms. has been either lost or destroyed. Some years ago the writer took the precaution to make a verbatim copy of the original Ms., from which copy the following pages have been reproduced, and this present publication is an attempt to rescue the work of the compiler from oblivion.

Richard Hall, the author of the Ms., was born in Barbados about the year 1709. In an Affidavit made by him on 29th July 1743 he stated that he was "34 or thereabouts" (See Minutes of Co. 1742—1746 p. 115)

He was the son of Hugh[2] Hall by his second marriage with Mary, daughter of Charles Buckworth,

Esq. Mrs. Mary Hall died on 7th October 1711 being then about 29 years of age, and was buried in the centre aisle of the parish Church of St. Michael (now the Cathedral) where her tomb may still be seen. The stone covering the place and forming one of the large flagstones of the aisle bears the Crest and Coat of Arms of her husband, a description of which is given in "Oliver's Monumental Inscriptions" as follows:—

"Jacobean shield and Mantling in sunk circle—CREST—A Talbot's head erased over W and H.—ARMS—Three Talbot's heads erased between nine crosses-crosslet (Hall) impaling a fess wavy between three mullets (? Blackborne)."

The Buckworth arms were—Argent, a chevron azure between three cross-crosslets fitche gules, borne by Sir John Buckworth of London, Knight.

The inscription on the tomb reads:—

"Here lyeth interr'd the / body of Mary daughter / of Charles Buckworth / Esq., and wife of Hugh Hall / Esq., who departed this life / ye 6th day of October / 1711 aged about 29 years.

The entry of the burial in the Record is as follows:

"1711 Oct. ye 7th, Mary ye wife of Hugh Hall Esq., Churchwarden in ye Church.

The earliest known progenitor of the family was Hugh[1] Hall, a Quaker, who is stated in the Census taken in 1679-80 to be residing in the Parish of St. Michael, with two children and eight negroes, (Slaves). He was the grandfather of Richard Hall, the author of the Ms.

Hugh[1] Hall died in 1698 in Barbados, and by his Will dated 1st September 1698 he desired that his body might have Christian interment "according to the planne and manner of the people of God called Quakers" in the place where his late dear wife was buried.

He devised to his son Hugh[2] an estate of about 1,200 acres called Greenfield in Dock Creek, Penn., which he had bought from Jno. Edmonson of Maryland, and another estate of about 1,000 acres called Wapping in Dock Creek to and equally between his sons Joseph, Jehu, and Benjamin. He mentions his daughter Mary, who had married Edward Lascelles, to whom he had already given her marriage portion.

The testator appointed "his beloved friends Thomas Clarke, Thomas Pilgrim, Henry Feake and Joseph Harbin" Executors.

Hugh[2] Hall was born in Barbados on 28th May 1673.

He made several visits to New England, evidently at first on the business of his father's plantations there and afterwards on his own affairs. While on a visit to Boston, prior to 1693, he married Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Gibbs, born at Boston 26th January 1669-70. They evidently returned to Barbados shortly when Hugh[3] their son was born in 1693. Mrs. Hall died at Philadelphia on September 11th 1699 at the age of 29 years.

The marriage with Mary Buckworth afterwards took place in Barbados on 1st May 1705 when Mr. Buckworth gave his daughter a marriage portion of £1,000 currency. Charles, the eldest son of this

marriage, was born in 1706† : the other children were Sarah, Mary and Richard, the last named being the author of the Ms.

After his wife's death in 1711 Mr. Hall married again and is mentioned in the Census of the year 1725 with his wife age 23—1 son (Charles) 2 daughters 7 and 5 years respectively.

His third wife was Anne daughter of Captain John Swann of Barbados. The children of the marriage were Elizabeth, born 6th August 1718; Ann, baptised 30th November 1721; Margaret, baptised 28th November 1725; John, born 12th February 1728, all of whom are mentioned in the parish register of baptisms.

Mr. Hall carried on a business as a Merchant in Barbados, and in the Minutes of the Vestry of the parish of St. Michael there are frequent references to his accounts for Tent Wine and *Hollands* (the latter being the then current name of fine linen, imported from Germany through Holland, of which the Minister's Surplices were made).

He was elected a member of the Vestry of St. Michael on 12th January 1707-8, and made junior Churchwarden on 10th January 1708-9 and senior Warden on 9th January 1709-10, and re-elected 8th January 1710-11. As Churchwarden he was allowed a commission of 10°/₀ of the levies made, which was then computed to yield about 20,000 ℔s. of sugar, this being the commodity in which all the parish accounts were paid.

---

† Baptismal record—April 23rd 1706, Charles, the son of Hugh Hall, Esq. and Mary his wife born.

It was on his motion as Churchwarden on 9th April 1711 that the Vestry agreed to have a structure built "for placing ye clock and bells therein which were many years since given by Captain Richard Barrett deceased and have hitherto lain useless." A tower was built and the bells were hung on 15th November 1717. The whole Church was demolished by the hurricane of 1780 : the bells now hang in the present church.

In spite of his Quaker birth and early training Hall seems to have gone over to the Church soon after his second marriage. On 29th August 1710 we find the following minute :—

"The gentlemen of the Vestry do also consent to grant liberty to Hugh Hall Esq., to enlarge the gallery leading to the Vestry Room to the eastward at any convenient distance he shall think fit for making a pew for himself and family." He was then Churchwarden.

He became a member of the Council of Barbados in 1732. His son Richard writes from Barbados May 18th 1732 to his brother Hugh[3] then in Boston, as follows—[x]

"I embrace this indirect conveyance to acquaint you that my father has received a Mandamus constituting him a member of the Council here, and intends (God willing) to embark in the Brig Recovery, John Braddock Commanding, with our sister Nanny in eight or

x I am greatly indebted to my friend Dr. Henry Beckles Chandler of Boston who has with considerable trouble procured for me a copy of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register containing letters of Hugh Hall to Benning Wentworth, with notes by the Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, Ill., from which the following information relating to the Hall family in America has been substantially obtained.

ten days and hope they will be with you soon after this. My father would have intimated this himself, but his indisposition and hurry prevented."

Mr. Hall did not live to return to Barbados for he died at Boston, September 20th 1732 and was buried in King's Chapel Burial Ground. In 1888 a Miniature of him in Court Robes of high colours was still preserved.

By his Will made in Barbados on 17th May 1731 "being intended on a voyage off this island" he gave his land in Kent County in Pennsylvania, which was devised him by Will of his father, to his son Hugh[3] Hall then of Boston, besides a property in Palmetto Street, Bridgetown, and a sum of £500 currency.

To his son Richard he gave several slaves and a sum of £200 currency "having already given and delivered to him the generous fortune I promised him on his marriage." He mentions his daughter Sarah Hall then residing in Boston to whom he bequeathed a sum of £3,000 currency, besides 2 slaves, and he gave his daughter Mary Hall his slave "Matty" who was her nurse after the decease of his late wife (Mary), besides a fortune of £2,000 currency.

Other children mentioned in his Will are his "unhappy blind daughter Elizabeth," Anne, Margaret, John and Charles, children of his third wife Anne, whom he appointed Executrix and Guardian of their 5 youngest children, with his sons Hugh and Richard as advisers. Mrs. Hall married again.

On the death of his mother in 1699 Hugh[3] was

placed in the care of his grand-mother Mrs. Lydia Gibbs who had married 3rdly Wm. Coleman and was then residing in Boston. Having graduated from Harvard College he continued to live in Boston until 1716 when he returned to Barbados. Later he went again to Boston to carry thither his brother Richard and his sister Sarah who were put to school there and lived with Mrs. Coleman, but he continued to reside in Barbados until 1720 when he settled in Boston. There he married Oct. 31st 1722 Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lindall) Pitts. He was a prominent merchant in Boston until his death in 1773.

Charles Hall son of Hugh[2] by his second wife Mary was put to school in London. He died in 1724.

Sarah Hall, sister of the preceding, married Major John Wentworth as early as 1732 for her brother Richard* writing from Barbados April 3 1732 says:—

"I heartily rejoice at Sally's good fortune and hope Molly will have her turn also, but it would not have been fair to let Sally dance barefoot, which I hear Molly expected would have been done."

Mary Hall also went to reside in Boston. On 27th April 1734, Richard writes:—

"One Mr. Sherburne of Piscataqua tells me Molly is on the verge of matrimony, being addressed by Mr. Joshua Pierce, a Gent. as he says of good character,

* In 1888 Richard's letters from Barbados to his brother Hugh in Boston from May 22, 1732 to 1737 were in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Hall of Brooklyn, N. Y. a great grandson of Hugh (3) Hall. I have not been able to discover if they are still preserved.

plentiful fortune and in great esteem which if true and it meets with your approbation will much please me."

On 27th October 1734 he again writes :—

"It is surprising to us that Molly has not met with a good husband, since we are told that she is one of the Top Beauties of your metropolis. When she enters that state, I hope she'll duly consider it, and act with your entire approbation."

She married September 30, 1736 Adam Winthrop, who was born in Boston August 12, 1706 and was clerk of the Judicial Court at Boston. He died December 12, 1744. On the 26th of May 1750, she married for a second husband Captain William Wentworth, by whom she had an only child who died young. Her husband died at Kittery, Me., Dec. 15, 1767. She survived till 1790.

Richard Hall's mother (Mary) died when he was about two years old and at an early age he was sent to school in Boston. He returned to Barbados to settle and on August 16th, 1728 he married Elizabeth Cowse, daughter of James Cowse, Esq. The entry in the parish register reads :—

Marriages - Saint Philip—1728 August 16th—Richard Hall to Elizabeth Cowse, by License.

There were three children of the marriage namely : James bap. 7th March 1729, Richard[2] born 14th April 1731, and Hugh Benjamin born 19th November 1733 James appears to have settled in the Island of Dominica : Richard[2] went to England in 1762 after which we lose sight of him, and Hugh Benjamin died in 1766 unmarried.

Not long after his marriage Richard Hall was appointed a Justice of the Peace and a Magistrate of the Island. He seems to have had a leaning towards the law although he carried on business as a Merchant. He was the compiler of the famous volume of Laws of Barbados commonly known as Hall's laws.[x] In the Preamble to the Act of the Legislature of Barbados, assented to by Governor Charles Pinfold 11th May 1762, which authorised the publication after his death by his son Richard of the Book of Laws appears the following statement concerning the compiler.

"And Whereas Richard Hall, Esq , deceased late one of the Representatives of the people in the General Assembly for the Parish of Saint Michael who had also been an acting Magistrate in the said Island nearly thirty years, and whose abilities, application and attention to the Public Service, joined to a thorough knowledge of the Constitution rendered him a most useful and valuable member of the Community had with very great pains carefully examined and compared his printed law book with the Record of all the Acts kept in the Secretary's Office, corrected all mistakes, supplied all omissions and added the laws passed until the year 1758. As well as made many useful notes, references, and observations on the said laws. And Whereas the said printed book with the Mansept. laws, has since his death, come to the hands of his son Richard Hall who has continued the laws in the same manner down to this time."

---

x Richard Sen. was really the Compiler of the bulk of the volume. His son made additions and undertook the publication.

The volume was published in 1764 with the following title page.

ACTS / Passed in the Island / of / Barbados / From 1643 to 1762 inclusive / Carefully revised innumerable errors corrected and the whole compared and examined with Acts / In the Secretary's Office / by the late / RICHARD HALL Esquire / One of the representatives in the General Assembly for the Parish of St. Michael and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Island nearly thirty years and since his death continued by his son / RICHARD HALL 1764.

Richard Hall Sen. was elected a Vestryman for St. Michael on 19th January 1733 and continued to be a member until his death in 1758. During that time he was appointed one of the Trustees of the Free School (Harrison's Free School from which the present Harrison College had its beginnings) and Churchwarden of the parish.

A Major in the Militia we find him in 1746 described in a list of persons in the Commission of the Peace as "Quondam Aide-de-Camp to General Applewhaite." and he had been appointed the Judge Advocate in 1744. A record of the appointment is preserved.

"The minutes of a General Council of War held at Pilgrim on Thursday 21st June 1744 Pursuant to summons. Present His Excellency Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. The Hon'ble Thomas Applewhaite, Esq. Lieut.-General; the Hon'ble Wm. Sandiford, Esq. Brigadier-General; Richard Hall, Judge Advocate.

His Excellency was pleased to acquaint the Board that upon the decease of Gelasius McMahon, Esq.,

the late Judge Advocate, he had appointed Richard Hall, Esq., Judge Advocate in his place." The Board offered Mr. Hall an allowance for discharging his duties but he said he was willing to serve his country in that station without any fee or reward.

On 9th March 1757 he was returned to the General Assembly of Barbados as a member for St. Michael.

He died on 25th March 1758 and was buried in the Parish Church of St. Michael. The Register contains the following entry under " Burials."

" 1758 March 25, Majr. Richard Hall in ye Church."

His wife Elizabeth predeceased him in 1744 and her burial is recorded in the register as follows :—

" 1744 May 11th Mrs. Elizabeth Hall wife of Richard Hall Esqre in Church."

No stone of any kind marks their resting place. It is possible that they were buried in the tomb of Mrs. Mary Hall, Richard's mother, or perhaps the floor on which the pews rest covers the spot.

The Will of their youngest son Hugh Benjamin is recorded in the Registration Office of Barbados. In the document, written throughout in his own handwriting, he mentions his brothers James (whom he called James Ashley) and Richard, and his nephew and niece John Ashley Hall and Rebecca Perry Hall. Among other personal ornaments and effects he disposes of his saddles, bridles and large silver mounted pistols, his books and bookcase and his gold watch with two gold seals, his gold headed stick then in the hands of his friend Mr.

William Wentworth,* his stone band buckle, stone sleeve buttons, silver spurs and silver mounted pocket pistols. To evince his love and gratitude to one of the dearest friends and tenderest parents, he made a bequest to his "truly esteemed Aunt Mary Hearne"[x] whom he appointed Executrix of his Will during her lifetime, to be succeeded by his friends Hillary Rowe, Junior, Henry Duke and Mr. William Wentworth. The will is dated 5th February 1766 and it states that the testator had affixed "the arms of the family." The original document bears a seal with three Talbots heads erased between nine cross-crosslets.

---

* He was probably Capt. Wm. Wentworth who had married his Aunt Mary Hall.

x His mother's sister Mary Cowse had married John Hearne on 10th January 1759.

Hall Pedigree.

(1) HUGH[1] HALL. D. between 1 Sept. 1698 (date of Will) and 24 Novr. 1698 (date of Probate).

Issue.

1. MARY. Md. Edward Lascelles.
2. HUGH b. 28 May 1673. D. at Boston 20 Sept. 1732.
3. JOSEPH b. 3 Aug. 1679.
4. JEHU b. 26 Jan. 1687/8. Md Sarah Hooker 5 Feb. 1714.
5. BENJAMIN b. 9 May 1691.

(2) HUGH[2] HALL. Md. 1st LYDIA daughter of Benjamin Gibbs. B. at Boston 26 Jan. 1669-70. D. at Philadelphia 11 Sept. 1699.

Issue

1. HUGH[3] b. in Barbados about 1693. D. at Boston 1773.

   Md. 2nd MARY daughter of Charles Buckworth Esq. on 1st May 1705. She d. 7 Oct. 1711 age 29 years.

   1. CHARLES b. 23 April 1706 D. in London 1724.
   2. SARAH Md. Major John Wentworth of Boston in 1732.
   3. MARY Md. 1st Adam Winthrop 30 Sept. 1736. 2nd Capt. Wm. Wentworth 26 May 1750. D. in U.S.A. 1790.
   4. RICHARD. b. about 1709. D. 25th March 1758.

      Md. 3rd. ANNE daughter of Capt. John Swan.

   1. ELIZABETH b. 6 August 1718.
   2. ANN bap. 30 Novr. 1721.
   3. MARGARET bap. 28 Novr. 1725.
   4. JOHN b. 12 Feb. 1727.
   5. CHARLES mentioned in his father's Will but otherwise not identified.

(3) RICHARD HALL. Md. 16 August 1728 ELIZABETH COWSE daughter of James Cowse Esq.,

Issue.

1. JAMES bap 7 March 1730.
2. RICHARD b 14 Apl. 1731 bap. 20 April 1731.
3. HUGH BENJAMIN b 19 Novr. 1733. bap. 16 Dec. 1733. D. Barbados between 5 Feb 1776 (date of Will) and 8 August 1766 (date of Probate).

The First Settlement of the Island of Barbadoes, its Situation, Extent, &c.

BARBADOES, the most considerable and most windwardly, Tobago excepted, of the Charribee Islands, extends from Latitude 13·10 to 13·23 North and Longitude 58·49$\frac{3}{4}$ to 59·2$\frac{1}{2}$ West from London.[a]

Its greatest length is 20$\frac{3}{4}$ Statute miles, its greatest breadth 13$\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and the circumference of the whole island from some of the surrounding principal points is 54$\frac{3}{4}$ miles.[b]

It is divided into eleven parishes and contains 106,470 acres. This Island is supposed to have been discovered by the Portugese between the years 1501 and 1520, in their voyages to and from Brazil, that coast being not far from the Charribee Islands, and that the name was given to it by them, which the English did not think fit to alter. In what year the latter first came hither is not ascertained. It is said that in the year 1605 an English vessel touched here in her return from

a. Hughes, Nat. Hist. Barba. p. 1.

b. Ibid.

a voyage to Guiana,[c] and that some persons landed at a place now called the Hole, where they set up a cross and inscribed on a Tree "James King of England, and of this Island," and that they left some other marks of their possession for the Crown of England.[d] But it seems to be generally agreed, that about the year 1624 a ship belonging to Sir Wm. Courteen, a considerable Merchant at that time in London, returning from Pernambuca in Brazil, was driven by stress of weather on this coast, and put on shore at the Leeward part of the Island near the Hole, thirty men who made a settlement there, and fortifying themselves, set up His Majesty's Colours and chose William Deane for their Governor.

1627 June 2nd. King Charles the first granted to James Lord Hay Earl of Carlisle his Heirs and Assigns forever, Barbadoes and several other Islands, and named them Carlisle Island, and the Province of Carliola, but then commonly called the Charribees, lying between 10 and 20 degrees of North Latitude and extending from the Island San Juan, Porto Rico, easterly to 32·7 degrees.[e]

On the 26th Feby. 1627, the Earl of Carlisle being in Spain, the Earl of Pembroke procured a grant of this Island and he sent Captain Cannon to manage his affairs here.

---

c. A Country in South America, probably the now Dutch Settlement of Isequebe, Berbice &c.

d. Memoirs of the Island of Barbadoes.

e. These Islands were Barbadoes, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Granada, St. Vincent's, St. Aloire, Metalanea, Martineque, Dominica, Marygalante, Deseada, Todos Santos, Guardaloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Redonda, Berbuda, Eustatia, Saint Bartholemew, St. Martin, Anguilla, Sembrera, and Anegada.

The Earl of Marlborough had a grant of these Islands before Carlisle, but he consented to the grant upon a contract that he the said Earle of Marlborough should receive for ever £300 ℔ ann: out of the first profits of the plantation. Clarendon's Tracts.

In 1628 the Earl of Carlisle agreed with nine merchants for ten thousand acres of land, who were to be under a Governor of their own choosing. And they sent Charles Woolferstone, with whom came sixty-four persons and for each of whom he was to take up one hundred acres.

These settled near but below where the Bridgetown is now and were called with respect to the former settlers the Windward men. The said merchants appointed a Deputy Lieutenant and a certain number of persons not exceeding twenty were to be chosen by the Governor as his Council. A form of Government being thus settled a Court was held and the Leeward men who acknowledged the Earl of Pembroke as proprietor were summoned to appear. They accordingly came with their Governor Mr. Deane, but all of them except the same Governor refused to submit to the Earl of Carlisle, and returned to their habitations.

Mr. Woolferstone then raised his men, and marched them under Deane to the Hole, and the Leeward men went to their fort under the command of John Powell. Both parties were preparing to engage, but by the mediation of Mr. Kentlane, a clergyman, they were reconciled and the Leeward men submitted to the Earl of Carlisle's authority. However, in 1629 they appeared again in arms for the Earl of Pembroke who had sent a commission to John Powell to be Governor, and attempted to surprise the Windward men, but by the vigilance and resistance of the latter they were prevented.

The Earl of Carlisle now setting forth the wrongs done him by the Earl of Pembroke in procuring his Grant, and the King finding that the contest between

them was chiefly grounded on some faults in Carlisle's Patent ordered a rectification and gave the latter a second Patent dated 7th April, 1629 confirming the former and explaining all doubts that had arisen.

Decr. 25. 1662. King Charles the 2nd purchased the propriety of this Island from the Earl of Kinnoul, Carlisle's Heir for one thousand pounds Sterling per annum for ever which is paid out of the 4½ ℘ cent. duty.

THE SUGAR CANE was first brought to this Island about the year 1636 from Pernambuca in Brazil, which growing very well they continued to plant till there was such a quantity as they thought it worth while to set up a cattle mill to grind them, and to try what Sugar could be made therefrom—about the year 1640—but as they did not well enough understand it the sugar they made was very inconsiderable and little worth for some years. About the year 1656 having received some directions from a Hollander who came hither from Brazil, they had pretty good skill in the making of it, they then knew when the canes were ripe and began to make sugar white, but the manufacture was much advanced by the English Settlers at Surinam, who with their effects and utensils to make sugar came from thence upon the cession of that Colony to the Dutch about the year 1677. *Ligon's History Barb. p. 85. and Dalby Thomas's pamphlet published in 1690 intitled an Historical Account of the rise and growth of the West India Colonies, &c.*

The inhabitants at first planted Tobacco, Indigo, Cotton, and Ginger, but the first proved little worth and quantities of Fustick were shipped from hence—*Ligon, p. 24. 40. Brit. Empr. America. Vol. 2nd. p. 160.*

The Parishes in the Island and the number of acres, Slaves, Sugar works, and Pot kilns in each.

Parishes	Slaves	Sugar Works.		Pot Kilns	Acres.
		Wind Mills	Cattle Mills.		
St. Michael ...	13,557	36	3	—	9,580
Christ Church ...	9,347	57	3	—	14,310
St. Philip ..	8,750	44	3	4	15,040
St. George ..	6,415	39	—	—	10,795
St. John ...	5,336	32	—	4	8,600
St. Joseph ...	3,361	27	2	3	6,010
St. Andrew ...	3,468	33	3	6	8,780
St. Lucy ...	4,808	28	7	—	8,725
St. Peter ...	5,271	34	12	—	8,330
St. James ...	5,349	39	4	—	7,800
St. Thomas ...	5,043	46	6	2	8,500
	70,705				
Owned by persons unknown	795				
	71,500	415	43	19	106,470

NOTE. 70705 slaves was the number given in upon oath to the respective members of the Assembly the present year, pursuant to a law for raising a tax, but there are persons who have Negroes unknown to the said Representatives and of whom they are not informed, such therefore do not give in the number of their slaves.

This is the highest No, of slaves as well as Wind mills that has been given in for very many years

The Towns and the supposed Number of White Souls in the Island.

In this Island are four Towns—viz.

1. BRIDGETOWN, the Capital is in St. Michael's parish, where almost the whole Trade is. It is situate in the inmost part of Carlisle Bay,[a] but very irregularly laid out, and the choice of the place to build it upon seems to have been directed more by convenience than health. It consists of about 1200 dwellinghouses and Stores mostly built of brick or stone, and the remainder of timber, and all of them covered with tiles or shingles. Many of them are three and some four stories high. The windows glazed and many of them sashed. The principal streets broad and paved, and there are about 120 small wooden shingled tenements not included in the above number in which the lower class of the inhabitants live and which are rented from £3 to £14 ℔ annum.

The Amount of the Rents of this Town the present year is about £37,000.[b]

2. SPEIGHTSTOWN in St. Peter's parish twelve miles to the Leeward of Bridgetown. It contains about 300 houses as well built as those in that Town.

3. About midway between these two is the HOLE TOWN in St. James parish.

4. And about six miles to the Eastward of Bridgetown is OISTINS TOWN in the parish of Christ Church.

---

a. Carlisle Bay is a very spacious one capable of containing 500 vessels.

b. On the 8th. Feby. 1756, 55 dwellinghouses & 16 Stores and small tenements were destroyed by Fire. The Annual Rents of the Buildings so consumed amounted to near £2500.

The two last are small Towns but there are some good houses in both of them.

These as also Speightstown are adjacent to Bays which bear the names of the respective towns.

The number of White Souls here at this time I conjecture to be between 25 and 30,000 and there are about 71,500 Slaves.[a] Compare the number of Whites and Blacks in Plantations and in many families in the towns and note the proportion.

Mr. Ligon says in 1650 they could muster in this Island 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse, that it was supposed the number of White persons there was about 50,000 and of Negroes more than double that number. Bridgetown then consisted of about 100 houses and 100 vessels traded here yearly.[b]

The Author of " The British Empire in America " tells us : In 1676 Barbados was thought to be in its most flourishing state, and there were computed to be in it 50,000 Whites, of which 20,000 were men, and 80,000 Negroes. The Trade of the Island about that time employed 400 vessels of 150 tons each one with another.

The French Author of the History of the Charribee Islands translated by Mr Davyes writes, That in 1646 there were accounted to be in Barbadoes about 20,000 White inhabitants and the Slaves were thought to amount to a far greater number, and in Campbell's Naval History it is said, When Sir George Ayscue came with a fleet in 1651 to reduce this Island to the parliament, Lord Willoughby, then Governor, assembled

---

a. In the year 1741 it was thought there were not more than 25,000 Whites and 70,000 Negroes here, Brit. Emp. Ama. 2nd. Vol. p. 126, 2nd. Edit.

b, Hist of Barb. p. 40. 43. 46, 100. c. Vol. 2d. p. 125. 166.

a body of 5,000 horse and foot to oppose him.[d] There is such a wide difference between these Authors that there is no pretending to reconcile them, though it is most likely the two first were imposed upon by their informers.[e] It is probable the number of White men in those years were greater than it is now because they were many Covenant servants chiefly men employed to till the ground as slaves do now. Several Planters had from 20 to 40 such.[f] Whereas of late years very few have more than four white men on their plantations, all the labour being performed by Negroes. But whoever takes a full prospect of this place, views the number of plantations and small tenements, sees how near they are one to another, and how little land is uncultivated throughout the Island, and considers at the same time how well peopled the principal towns are, must suppose Barbados to be as fully settled and inhabited now as it ever was. Whereas if the accounts given by the two first mentioned Authors are right, there were near twice as many White Souls in this Island in the years 1650 and 1676 as at this time although from Ligon's Map of Barbadoes prefixed to his History, printed in 1673, there were not $\frac{1}{4}$ part as many plantations as there are now.[g]

---

d. Vol. 2. 437.

e. In 1650 the Island had been settled but about 26 years, and from some records it appears that in 1638 there were but 766 persons who possessed ten or more acres of land. It was not sooner than 1650 that they knew how to make Sugar "and which turning to very good account induced persons to come hither to make their fortunes." Ligon p. 85. White Sugar then selling for £10. p. ct. And we may well suppose that when Sr. Geo. Ayscue came hither Ld. Willoughby raised the whole force of the Island to oppose him.

f. In the first Grants of land here the grantoes were to have a servant for every ten acres, but by some of the Acts it appears that this was not complied with as they could not procure them.

g. See Brit Emp. Ama. Vol. 2. p. 9. 10.
Mr. Ligon says—In 1647 an estate sold here containing 500 acres of

And he says Bridgetown then consisted but of 100 houses and as the labour in a plantation was not then so great or various as it is now, fewer hands were required to cultivate it, and as the servants in those times worked in the field and did many other things now performed by the Blacks, a less number of the latter was needed, and it cannot be thought that the planters purchase more Negroes than were wanted to manure their estates.

---

which 200 were planted in Canes and upon that there were but 96 negroes, 3 Indians and 28 servants which he accounted a sufficient Stock. Hist. Barb. p. 22, 115. Such an estate now although not more than 130 acres would be planted with Canes requires at least 300 Negroes, but 6 White servants will be sufficient to take care of it. See Brit. Emp. Ama. Edtn. 2, 2d. Vol. p. 11.

An account of the Importations into Barbadoes ℔ ann : in a medium of eight years, viz from 1740 to 1748 taken from the Manifests delivered at the Custom House. But note the Masters and Mariners have generally small adventures which are not usually in the Manifests.

9682 lbs. Beef
5016 „ Pork
2272 Macrel Herrings, &c.
17665 lbs. Flour
7656 Biscuits
2138 hhds. Saltfish
6366 Firkins butter
138 „ lard
140 „ tongues
1532 Casks of Rice
255 „ Bacon
398 „ Tobacco
257 „ Tallow
605 „ Oats & Beans
4610 boxes of Candles
95600 bushels of Corn
4625 „ Peas
7500 „ Salt
965 boxes of Soap
710 horses
55 asses
232 cattle
2665 Negroes
358 Pipes of Wine consumed here
65 tunns Beer, Cider &c.
310 M. Bricks
52 Panteles
7765 boards and shingles, staves, hoops and headings.
401 bbls. Pitch, tar, turpt. and oil
1112 sides of leather
About { 101600 lbs of Cacao
55 tunns cordage
35 „ iron
268 chldns. coals }
412 Sheets and Pigs of lead
1686 Casks, 973 chests and cases, 18 vats, 332 trunks, 665 boxes, 226 Bales, and trusses of dry goods and plantation Stores.

Besides sugar pots drips pipes, cut tobacco, paint, oil, grindstones, paving stones, cheese, fruit, pickles, gunpowder, vinegar, Iron pots, oatmeal and some other small articles.

Note. Part of the above provisions are re-exported.

The Trade of this Island may employ 380 vessels of 130 tons each, one with another, exclusive of sloops &c., and small vessels now about 20 owned here which are employed in trading to and from the Leeward Charribee Islands and the Dutch Settlements and on the continent of South America.

The value of the Imports from Great Britain in Certificate goods British Produce and manufactures may be about £85,000 Stg. The goods sent hither from thence are most sorts of woollen, linen, silk, iron, brass, copper, and leather manufactures, laces for linnen, hats, wigs, stockings, china, earthen and glassware, pictures, clocks, watches, jewells, wrought plate, gold and silver lace, medicine, oats, pease, beans, bacon, cheese, gunpowder, starch, oatmeal, bricks, tiles, lead, paint, oil, coals, cordage, sugar pots, and drips, hoops, pewter, soap, candles, snuff, pipes, cut tobacco, refined sugar, cards, beer, ale, cider, perry, spice, fruit, tea, pickles, guns, swords, pistols, walking canes, horses, grindstones, paving stones, books, toys, stationery, cutlery, Birmingham and Haberdashery wares, all sorts of household goods, chariots, chaises &c.

The value of the whole Imports may amount to between 3 and £400,000 currency.

The produce of this Island exported within One Year, taken from the Custom House books.

Note. This account was taken in 1749, but it may be estimated as the produce shipped communibus annis, except Cotton and Aloes, the former of which decreases, and the last increases yearly.

To what port in Europe shipped	Hhds : of Sugar	Hhds: of Rum	Bags and bbls. of Ginger	Bags of Cotton	Goards of Aloes	To what ports North America	Hhds : of Sugar	Hhds : of Rum	Hhds : of Mols.
London, Bristol Liverpool, Lancaster and other parts of Great Britain.	12,080		4667	600	327	Philadelphia	381	1361	
						Virginia and Maryland	474	2485	21
						New England	605	1965	39
						New York & the Jerseys	97	443	
London, Liverpool &c: but chiefly Ireland.		4,545				North & South Carolina	140	803	
						Newfoundland	117	1090	
						Bermuda	54	192	
Total	12,080	4545	4667	600	327		1368	8339	60

The value of this produce at a moderate calculate

14028 hhds : of sugar	at £20	per hhd :		£280566.	
14134 ,, ,, Rum	,, 8	,, ,,		113072.	
60 ,, ,, Mols.	,, 5	,, ,,		300.	
4667 bags & bbls Gin.	,, 2.5	,, ,,		10500.	15s.
600 ,, of Cotton	,, 10	,, bag		6000.	
327 goards of Aloes	,, 4			1308.	
		Total value		411,746.	15s.

A conjecture on the consumption of Rum and Sugar in this Island, exclusive of the refined Sugar from Great Britain.

I compute thereabout 100,000 inhabitants, Whites and Blacks.

If 30,000 use half a pint of Rum each in one day that is 1875 gallons, which is near 6337 hhds. of 108 gallons in the year.

Drank by transient persons and seamen suppose 500 hhds. This makes the quantity of Rum annually consumed here about 6837 hhds. of the above gauge, and if 70,000 persons use 2ozs. of sugar each in a day that is about 2129 hhds. of 1500lbs. consumed here within the year.

The above will be thought a moderate computation if it is considered that most of the negroe women and many of their children drink rum. That seamen consume a large quantity and that punch is the common liquor of the Island. That children and negroes are great lovers of sugar, and large quantities are used in cookery and by the confectioners as also in the making of cordials and several kinds of small liquors and in medicine.

From these accounts of the Imports and Exports we may judge of what value this and the other English Sugar Colonies are to Great Britain, not only by supplying it with sugar &c. which prevents large sums of money from being carried out of the Kingdom to purchase these commodities from foreign countries, but also by employing and supporting a very great number of seamen artificers and manufacturers who are concerned in the several branches of trade dependent on the sugar

islands† which take off from Great Britain large quantities of woollen, linnen, iron, copper, lead and other manufactures not only directly but by way of Madeira, Africa and the Northern Colonies in exchange for wine, negroes, fish, lumber and other goods for the use of those islands.

Add to this the large amount of the King's Customs arising from the produce of the sugar Colonies.

Customs on sugar &c. imported into Great Britain from the English Colonies and the duty paid in Barbados on exportation.

By the Act of 12 Car. 2 18d ℔ hundred was laid as a duty on sugar being part of the old subsidy.

,, 9 & 10 Wm. 3. 18d per hundred was laid as an additional duty part of the new subsidy.

,, 2 & 3 Ann, 6d per hundred was laid as additional duty part of the $\frac{1}{3}$ subsidy

,, 21 Geo. 2. 18d per hundred was laid as additional duty part of a subsidy of pounds.

And makes in all 5/- ℔ 112lbs. saving 5 ℔ ct. on prompt payment.[a]

Rum pays a Custom of about 5d and an Excise of 3/8 ℔ gallon.

Ginger pays a Custom of about 8/7 } per 112lbs.
Aloes ,, ,, ,, 44/6 }

† Sir Josiah Child in his treatise on trade says "we may reckon that for provisions, clothes and household goods, seamen and all others employed for building and fitting of ships, every Englishman in Barbados and Jamaica creates employment for four men at Home."

a. Custom paid in England for sugar in a medium of 10 years, vizt: from 1720-1730 amounted to £127,413. 8. 9 per ann: and which has been greatly increased since the additional duty laid by the Stat: of 21 Geo: 2d.

Cotton pays no Custom on Importation.

Spirits extracted from Molasses of the produce of the English Sugar Plantations that pays about 4/10 per hundred on Importations before the molasses is separated from the sugar by the Refiner, pays an Excise of 2/- per gallon which is equal to 20/- per hundred on molasses as one hundred weight of molasses will yield 10 gallons of spirits fit for use.[b] This is mentioned as it is in effect a duty on British sugar.[c]

Besides the above Customs on sugar &c a duty of 4½ ℘ cent in specie is paid here on exportation which is laid on all dead commodities of the growth of this island shipped therefrom by an Act passed here in the year 1663.[d]

There is another duty called the Enumerated duty which is laid on certain commodities carried from one

---

b. Present State of the British and French Trade to Africa Ama. 1745, p. 22, Ashley on American Trade 2 pt : p. 87.

c. This is a large duty on the Importation of British Sugar as the Refiner must have a regard to this duty upon his first purchase of the Sugar with which the molasses is incorporated, and will give a lower price accordingly. Observation upon Trade and Taxes. 1751 p, 23.

d. The annual proportion of the 4½ ℘ et. duty arising from Barbados paid into the Exchr. after paying about £2500 for officers salaries and incidental charges in the Island is computed at 6 to £8000 from which is paid £2000 for the Governor and £150 to the Auditor General. This duty of 4½ ℘ et. is also paid at St. Christopher's. Antigua, Nevis and Montserrat. In 1684 the Assembly of this Island proposed to farm with the 4½ ℘ ct. duty for Eleven years more or less and to pay £6000 Stg. ℘ annum into the Exchequer to be raised by a tax on land and on the traders in the towns. An act passed for this purpose and was sent home, but the Lords of the Committee for Trade &c. reported, that the Commissioners of the Customs with whom they had advised said they could make no estimate of the duty till they had experienced the produce thereof under the then management for one year at least and that the Commissioners appointed for managing the sd. duty in Barbados had assured them it would be worth from 8 to £10,000 that year." So the Bill was rejected.

English plantation to another by the Stat. of 25 Car. 2. c. 7. and paid in the plantation from whence shipped.[e]

This duty is

18d ℔ 112lbs on	Musco. sugar	NOTE. The other commodities enumerated in the said Act are cacao, nuts, tobacco, indigo, logwood &c. and other dying woods.
5 - ,,	Clayed sugar	
12d ,,	Ginger	
½d per lb	Cotton	

The Certain Annual Expenses of the Government as they have stood for Several Years.

The Governor's Salary	£3,000		
The Treasurer's salary £500. The Comptroller of the Excise £80	580		
The Subordinate Officers of the Excise ...	133	6	8
The Clerk of the Assembly £200. The Marshal of the Assembly £60.	260		
The Clerks of the Committee of Public Accounts £40 and the Marshal of do. £30	70		
The Clerk of the Committee of Correspondence with the Agent in Great Britain	30		
The Agent's salary £200 Stlg.[a] with the Exchange (at a medium) 35 per ct	270		
The Attorney General for carrying on prosecutions at the Grand Sessions and for other Public Services for which he is not otherwise paid.	100		
The Clerk to the Boards of Commissioners of the fortifications	100		
The Armourer at Pilgrim £100. The Gardener at Pilgrim £80.	180		
The Storekeeper at the Magazine £120. The Cooper at the Magazine	170		
The Armourer of the Leeward Fortifications	50		

e. About £1000 p. ann : is paid in Barbados for this Enumerated duty.

a. In 1747 and other years the Agent's salary was £300 Stlg. per ann.

For a house to keep the Stores and a person to take care of them at Leeward.	90
The Public Gaugers £20. For keeping clean the Town Hall £12.	32
The Gunners, and the Matrosses, vizt. 5 chief and 14 under gunners and 58 Mats. The Chief Gunner of St. Michael's Division £100 other Chief Gunners £40 each, all under Gunners £30, Matrosses £25 in the whole	2130
A Captain £40 and six Matrosses £25 each for the train of artillery.	190
A Captain £45 and 12 men £25 each for the Magazine Guard	345
The Clerk of the market his two deputies	30
	£7,760 6 8

In time of War.

Five supervisers of the Works at the fortifications are appointed who receive	624
Six under gunners and 83 Matrosses are added to the above number if the Commander-in-Chief judges it necessary, whose salaries amount to	2253
And an Engineer is usually appointed at a salary of	250

The Contingent expenses in time of peace are from £1000 to £1500 per annum.

The Contingent expenses in the year 1746 amounted to about £5,093 10. vizt.

For repair of the fortifications £1317 for negroes executed £325.

Privateers and advice Boats £1520. The Agents

Disbursements.[a] £45. Supporting prisoners of war £874 entertaining the Assembly £12 10.

Disbursements of the Treasurer. Storekeeper, Magazine Cooper, entertaining the Committee of Public Accounts and repair of the Town Hall, about £1000.

For Defraying the Expenses of the Government.

There is an Excise on all strong liquors imported which are not of the growth, produce or manufacture of Europe and a duty on negroes imported both which raise from £2,000 to £2,500 per ann.

This Excise is for every pipe of wine £4. 10 minn. £2. 15 per tunn.

Beer, ale, cider and perry 25/- per tunn, deducting 10 per ct. for leakage.

Every gallon of Arrack or other distilled liquors 20d.

Every dozen quart bottles of wine 2/- of Mum 21d. of beer, ale, cider and perry 15d. and in proportion for pint bottles, defalting 20 per ct. for leakage and breakage on board. But liquors taken as prize in time of war and such as are for the use of the Commander-in-Chief are free of this Excise. The duty on Negroes imported is 5s. per head.

---

a. In 1747 the Agent was paid (besides the sd. salary) £300 Eng. money for his extraordinary trouble and the expenses he had been at for the service of this Island since the year 1744.

As the abovementioned Excise and duty do not raise sufficient to discharge the public expenses, there is an annual levy or tax of 15d per head on slaves owned here, 20s. on every windmill and pot kiln and 10s. on every cattle mill and certain sums as are thought equitable are laid on the towns, namely on the owners of houses, traders and persons keeping offices or exercising any gainful profession therein to be apportioned by the respective Vestrys of those parishes in which the towns lie. When the said Excise duty and levy falls short of said expenses there is an additional tax on Negroes &c., which is usually half of the above to supply the deficiency.

During the last war the additional tax was from 7½d to 2/6 per head for negroes as it was found necessary and a proportional sum on windmills &c. and on the towns and from the year 1744 to 1748 inclusive a tax was laid on coaches, chariots, hearses, and sedans. In 1745 and the following year every person who kept a huckster shop was assessed £5. In 1747 and 1748 a rate was set on all lime kilns that burned upwards of 200 barrels of lime for sale within a year. In the former year it was £5 and in the last £6 5. and in the year 1747 every person keeping a Billiard Table or other gaming table was to pay to the Treasurer £50.[a]

There was paid into the Treasury for Excise, Negroe duty and levies from

---

a. The Tax on Coaches and such like four wheel carriages was from 10s. to £3 2. 6. and proportionately on the others, but this Tax with the assessments on the Hucksters and the rate set on the lime kilns and persons keeping gaming tables raised but about £500 at the highest Taxation.

Decr. 1741 to Decr. 1747 inclusive..... £100,019 19. 4.

The Public expenses within that time were 101,416 10. 4.

The repair of fortifications from 6th August 1740 to 12th Decr. 1748 amounted to £19,440 1. 4. besides the work of labourers.[b] Every person possessed of 10 or more acres of land is obliged to send one able negro to work in the fortifications 2 days for every ten acres as often as thereunto required by the Commissioners.[c] Those who have no land but have a house or houses in any of the towns of the yearly value of £10 and upwards are to send one able Negro as aforesaid for every £10 such house or houses is or are rented for,[d] and whoever is possessed of 5 working slaves except such who send for their land or house is to send two able negroes to work as before mentioned and so proportionately for every five such slaves which the person shall be possessed of. The said labourers to be provided with pickaxes, crows, sledges &c. by the owner.

Another branch of the Revenue here is an impost of powder on tunnage. Vessels unloading here pay one pound of powder per tunn, according to their admeasurement, but the inhabitants who are owners of vessels are exempted therefrom.

---

b. See the Salaries of Gunners and Matrosses when the extraordinary number is added in time of war, which were then paid, besides the sum here mentioned for repairs.

c. And the work of labourers is a Tax of about 15d. each negroe per day.

d. Negroes of ten years old and upwards are accounted working slaves.

The Parochial Taxes.

The Vestrys annually lay such a tax on the lands in their respective parishes as they judge necessary for defraying the expenses thereof within the year,[a] that is, for payment of salaries to the ministers and other church and parish officers, supporting the poor,[b] repairs of the church, parsonage &c. In the towns the owners of houses, traders and other inhabitants are also assessed in proportion to the landed men. The Vestrys of those parishes in which the towns lie are farther impowered annually to set a rate or tax on all non-residents who shall trade in those parishes within the year, not exceeding two ℔ ct. on the amount of what they shall trade for towards defraying the expenses of such parishes.[c]

The Vestrys also lay an annual tax for the repair of the highways within their several parishes. They are impowered to assess owners of land one labourer or more if found necessary for every ten acres they possess to work on the roads two days. And to rate the owners of negroes who have not ten acres of land, and those who have a personal estate, as they shall find requisite, upon a report of the condition of the highways and an estimate of the charge of repairing them given in by Surveyors of the Highways.

And in the towns the owners of houses, traders and

---

a. This Tax is in some of the parishes 2/6 and seldom less than 15d. ℔ acre in money.

b. The support of the poor in St. Michaels parish is about £1400 ; stipends to the Ministers &c. and other expenses between 8 and £900℔ ann :

c. This Tax in St. Michaels parish raises about £900 yearly. Bridgetown being the chief seat of Trade, very little, if any thing, is raised therefrom in the other parishes in which the Towns are.

other inhabitants are yearly taxed for the amendment and keeping clean the streets &c. therein.[d]

The inland parishes pay to those adjoining to the Sea certain sums directed by law annually towards defraying the charge of repairing those roads through which the inhabitants of such remote parishes pass with their carriages.

The state of the Militia from the muster Rolls in 1747 and the probable number of white men fit to bear arms in this island.

		Men		Negroes sent on alarmes.
In the Troop of Horse Guards	...	98		98
The three Regiments of Horse	...	1386		1208
The Royal Regiment of Foot	...	941		220
The Windward Regmt. do.	...	541		360
The Leeward do. do.	...	496		198
The Hole do. do.	...	451		228
The Scotland do. do.	...	433		153
The Flying do. do.	...	486		364
Number of officers included		4832	Negroes [a]	2829
Gunners & Matrosses		97		
Total		4929		

On alarms each man is obliged to carry a Negro man.

The members of His Majesty's Council and of the Assembly, and Chief Judges and their Assistants, those

d. This Tax for amending the Streets &c: in Bridgetown amounts to about £400 ℔ ann.

a. By the Militia Act every man who keeps a horse is to serve in some Troop, and to carry with him on alarms one able Negroe man, and the possessors of land are to send one such Negroe for every 40 acres each to be armed with a bill and lance.

who have been members of the Council or Chief Judges all who have served as Field officers but are out of Commission, Justices of the Peace, the Clergy, Officers of the King's Customs and Chief Overseers of plantations are exempted on alarms,[b] and therefore are not included in the above number. The persons so excused may be about 650 which added to the above number would make 5579. But those are not to be reckoned as effective men because the Colonels do not, at least in general, enlist the men by name, but the number is set down in the Muster Rolls, which the possessors of land are by the law injoined to send to the respective Regiments.

And the Drummers and Trumpeters (about 100 and all of them Negroes) are included and set down as so many White men,

The additional Gunners and Matrosses in time of War are taken from the Militia.[c]

So that upon the whole it is not probable that there are more than from 5,000 to 5,500 white men fit to bear arms in this island.

The following example will show that it is a fallacious method of estimating the Militia of Barbados from the Muster rolls.

Militia Act. Every possessor of more than 20 acres of land is to send for every 20 acres one white man to serve in the Foot.

---

b. The Members of the Council are on alarms to attend the person of the Captain General.

c. The Author of the Brit. Emp. in Ama. says—In 1741, the Militia of this Island consisted of about 3,500 foot and 1200 horse. vol. 2. p. 126. 2nd. Edit.

Every two tenants on his plantation are deemed equal to and taken as 3 men in the Foot or Horse.

Every possessor of 100 acres of land is to send one horse and man, for 160 acres two, and one for every 100 acres he has more, and for each horseman he shall be excused two foot soldiers as he shall also be, who, though he has not 100 acres of land, yet keeps a horse and serves in the troop, if any foot soldiers are required of him.

E. G. A possessor of 360 acres of land should send 18 men to the foot and 4 to the troop, but he is excused 8 foot for the 4 horsemen. This reduces the number to 10 foot soldiers. Now if he has 6 tenants and a negro drummer they are to be taken as 10 men. And two horsemen who are the tenants and a Trumpeter are equal to four men in the Troop. Thus a possessor of that quantity of land is set down in the Muster Rolls 14 men, whereas he sends but 8 white men and two slaves.†

That the number of the negroes in the Rolls is so much less than the whites is because the possessors of land are to send as has been mentioned one white man for every 20, and but one negro for every 40 acres; and many serve in the foot who are not engaged to carry negroes with them, namely those have under 40 acres of land who serve in their own persons and those who, not serving for some plantation are enlisted and appear for themselves. But in case of invasion 10 to 12,000 able negroes may be raised for the defence of this island.

---

† A drummer or Trumpeter is sometimes taken as two men.

Note. From the general observation it is conjectured that the number of females (whites) is one-fifth at least more than Males.

Of the Government of this Island The Courts of Judicature, Public Officers &c.

The Government of Barbados is like that of the other English Colonies by a Governor, Council and Assembly.

The first is constituted by Letters Patent from the King and has his instructions under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual. He is also Chancellor and Ordinary and he has a Commission of Vice Admiral from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral. He has the full power of appointing and displacing Military Officers, but Judges and Justices of the Peace although removable by him for sufficient reasons are to be appointed with consent of the Council. He has a Negative in the passing of laws which are to be laid before him after having been passed by the Council and Assembly,[a] and he may dissolve Assemblies. He has a power to pardon all crimes, except treason and murder and even in those cases to grant reprieves until the King's pleasure shall be known and he may remit all fines and forfeitures that do not exceed £10.[b]

As he is Ordinary he takes the probate of Wills and he is empowered to grant Administration of Estates of persons dying intestate as when the Executors named in a Will refuse the trust, to whom he pleases, which has been a profitable branch of the prerogative in some ill Governors.

---

a. The Clerks of the Council and Assembly sign all bills signifying the Assent of those two bodies, and the Commander in Chief also signs them when they have received his approbation.

b. This power was first granted to Sir Rd. Dutton Governor in 1680 but he was not limited to a sum.

He is allowed a yearly salary of £2,000 Sterling money payable out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ ℔ cent duty.[c] But he is entitled to no other perquisites than one-third of seizures pursuant to the Acts of Trade, and a small fee on swearing the Custom House officers to their quarterly accounts.[d] But he is allowed to receive any sum or sums in addition to his salary as the Assembly shall think fit to grant, provided such sums be settled on him during the whole time of his government and that it be done by the first Assembly he meets after his arrival here.[e]

He is stiled Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Islands of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Tobago, and the rest of the Islands, Colonies and Plantations in America commonly called or known by the name of the Charibee Islands lying and being to Windward of Guardeloupe, Chancellor, Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same.

The Council are 12 in number—they are appointed by Letters of Mandamus from the King and are named in the Governor's Commission and Instructions.[f]

Their business is to advise and assist the Governor in all matters relating to the Government and to be a check upon him if he exceeds the commands of his Commission. In passing the Laws they make the Upper House and have an intire Negative Voice. Every

c. This Salary was first given to Sir Bevil Granville, 1703; the first salary allowed was £1200 granted to Govr. Gray in 1698.

d. This is usually 20 pistoles ℔ ann :

e. The first instruction to accept of a settlement was granted to Govr. Worsley 1722.

f. The Council was first nominated by the King—their names inserted in the Governor's Commission and Instructions in 1674 when he honoured them with the title of his Council—before that time they were appointed by the Governors from among the Principal inhabitants.

Councillor sits in the Court of Chancery with the Governor and is stiled Honourable by virtue of his place.

When a vacancy in the Council happens, the Governor is to notify it to His Majesty. No Councillor is to be suspended without sufficient reasons, and by consent of the Council, unless upon an extraordinary occasion not proper to be communicated to the Council, but the reasons for such suspension are immediately to be transmitted to the King.[a]

If there should be less than 7 Councillors residing here the Governor may choose out of the principal inhabitants as many persons as will make up the number 7 and no more.[b]

If others are not nominated by the King the Governor's appointment is confirmed.

On the death or absence of the Governor if there is no Lieut. Governor on the spot commissioned by the Sovereign the Councillor first named in the Instructions resident here is directed by those Instructions to take upon him the administration of the Government.[c]

But he is restrained from passing any laws but what are immediately necessary for the peace and welfare of the Island, and from dissolving the Assembly then in being as also from removing or suspending any officer

---

a. A power to suspend was first given to Sir, Rd. Dutton in 1680.

b. This was first directed in Sir Rd. Dutton's Commission : in his predecessor's Commission the no : was 9.

c. This was also first directed in Govr. Dutton's Commission in 1680. In his predecessor's Commission 1674 it was directed in case of death only. He having a power to appoint a Deputy Govr. in his absence.

Civil or Military without the advice and consent of at least 7 of the Council.[d]

The President is allowed one half of the English salary payable ½ yearly and all the emoluments of Government allotted to the Governor for the time being, unless there be a Governor in Commission in which case the President by the Instructions is entitled to a moiety only of the perquisites and emoluments during the absence of the Governor who is entitled to the other half. The Assembly sometimes makes a settlement during his administration or they give a sum in gross for the support of his table, as they think fit.

He is stiled President of His Majesty's Council and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of Barbadoes &c., see the Governor's stile.

Five members of the Council with the Commander-in-Chief make a quorum to transact all public business.[a] To constitute a Court of Errors and a Court of Chancery, which Courts are held monthly.[b] The Commander-in-Chief sitting in Courts is only *primus inter pares* but otherwise Chancellor and as such makes all interlocutory Orders in Equity and grants Writs of Error &c.

---

d. These restrictions were first inserted in the Instructions to Gov: Worsley in 1722.

a. It was directed that 5 members and the Commander in Chief should be a Quorum in 1680 : before 7 was a Quorum.

b A Court to determine Writs of Error, Petitions of grievance † and all other equitable matters seems to have been instituted on the settlement of the Island. In 1663 Ld. Willoughby appointed 3 Judges of Equity during his pleasure—any two of them to hear and determine all suits according to good conscience &c. and he appointed 3 Masters in Chancery. In 1673 a Court of Chancery was established by Order of the Govr. and Council.

The two Masters in Chancery are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief in Council and sworn in Court.

The Assembly consists of 22 members, 2 are chosen for each parish by the respective freeholders annually by virtue of Writs issued by the Commander-in-Chief with consent of the Council directed to a member of Council or to some substantial freeholder resident in the respective parishes; which Writs are published in the several parish Churches thrice Sundays successively before the day of election which is always the day after the last publication.[c]

Those to whom the Writs are directed return the persons chosen to the Commander-in-Chief in Council on the day appointed in the Writs when the persons so returned attend, take the State Oaths and declare and subscribe the teste. They then choose a Speaker, but he cannot act as such until he is presented to and approved by the Commander-in-Chief. The Speaker and eleven other members are a quorum to act and proceed as a General Assembly of this island. But upon failure of the publication of any Writ no public business of moment may be transacted until a new Writ shall issue for such parish in which the first failed of being published, and the persons chosen are returned and sworn, nor can a bill be read a third time in the Assembly until all controverted elections are determined.

---

† In 1720 the Lords Justices ordered that the Council of Grievances should be abolished and that the Govr. and Council should not proceed originally in any causes except upon petitions in . . . . .

c. The first regular Assemb'y appears to have been chosen in 1641 or 42 and then consisted of 18 members before which time the laws and ordinances were made by the Govr. and Council consisting sometimes of 10 persons, at other times of more, chosen by the Governor,

The Assembly make what rules they think proper to be observed in the House and which are binding on themselves. They have power to expel any of their members. They may give leave to two of their House to be off the Island six months for recovery of their health. They have a right to judge of and determine all controverted elections of Assemblymen. They ascertain all public levies, and prescribe the uses whereto the the money shall be applied.[d] The Assembly is restrained by the King's instructions from sitting longer than one year, and they can only adjourn themselves from day to day. All longer adjournments are made by order or with consent of the Commander-in-Chief.

If any member of the Assembly should die, leave the island, be removed or expelled from the House, the Commander-in-Chief with consent of the Council, within forty days after such death &c. upon an address from the Assembly, is to issue a writ for choosing another person to serve in the room of such member.

The Assembly annually nominate the Public Treasurer, Comptroller of the Excise, Storekeeper, the Agent for this island in Great Britain[a] and the Gaugers of casks. They also appoint the Clerk and Marshal of the Assembly, but all these officers except the two last, are to be approved of by the Commander-in-Chief and Council.

---

d. In 1698 an Act passed here to declare and ascertain rights and powers of the General Assembly of this Island which was repealed the following year by the King in the Council. A suit in Chancery may not be instituted but for a sum exceeding £12 10 by an order of Court in 1685.

a. The first agents were appointed in 1691. They have sometimes appointed 2 or 3 at the request of and as a compliment to a Governor.

The Treasurer pays no money except the salary of the Governor, his own, and the officers of the Excise, but by an order of the Commander-in-Chief.

The subordinate officers of Excise are appointed by the Treasurer.

Four of the Council and six of the Assembly, or any six of these are by Law a Committee for settling the public accounts of this island.[b] They appoint their own Clerk and Marshal.

Three of the Council and four of the House or any four of these, are by law a Committee to correspond with the Agent in Great Britain on the public affairs of this island.[c] They choose their own clerk.

The Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer and Chief Justice of the Pleas of the Crown[d] is appointed by Commission under the great Seal of the island from the Commander-in-Chief with the consent of the Council.

Four Barons are named in the Commission with him and any three of them make a Court for determining all matters that come before them. Suits in this Court generally can only be maintained by or against the Commander-in-Chief, the Judicial and Ministerial officers of the Court, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Treasurer, the Collectors and Receivers of the King's Customs, the acting Victualler of His Majesty's Ships of War, the Escheator General and Casual Receiver and the acting deputy or deputies of every such

b. Established in 1708.

c. Established in 1714.

d. The Court of Exchequer was established by an order of the Governor and Council in 1680, but it was regulated in 1718, and a court of holding pleas of the Crown except in capital cases was constituted in 1683, which was confirmed by the King in Council, and ordered to be annexed to the court of Exchequer.

officer. But any man may sue if he appears before the Chief Baron, or any two of the Puisne Barons, at the court held after he has entered his action and swears that he is really indebted to the King mentioning in what sum, that he did not become so indebted on purpose to be privileged to sue in this court, and that he cannot pay His Majesty unless he speedily recovers the debt declared for in such action.

This Court for Common Pleas between His Majesty's subjects holds one day monthly throughout the year, but where the King is a party the Barons may appoint a day out of the ordinary course for hearing and determining the matter.

Recoveries here are more speedy but attended with greater expense than in the Court of Common Pleas. In the ordinary course a recovery is made in thirty-six days from the time of filing and serving the action. But in an action brought on a bond where no appearance is entered, judgment is obtained the first Court after legal service of such action.[e] It is not necessary in the courts of Common Pleas that the jurors be freeholders.

Informations are sometimes brought in the Equity side of this court.

The Chief Baron does not take the probate of deeds, his only perquisites are Seal money and a fee on confessing judgments in this court before him.[f] But as few actions are entered here the office of chief Baron is more honourable than lucrative.

For the easier distribution of justice, the island is

---

e. All actions are to be served on the deft ten days at least before the court day.

f. He has 5/- for the seal of office set to all writs issued therefrom, and he

divided into five precincts in each of which a Court of Common Pleas is held.[g]

The judges are appointed in the same manner as the Barons of the Exchequer. The first named in the Commission is the Chief Judge, and the others, viz: four in each court, are distinguished by the name of assistants. Any three make a court in their respective precincts. All suits in which there are no special pleadings may be tried the fourth court after the action hath been legally served on the defendant, by a jury of twelve freeholders appointed out of twenty-four summoned by the sheriff, called here the marshal, by a writ of *Venire Facias* during the holding of these courts, but the defendant must be served with a copy of the plaintiff's declaration attested by the clerk and annexed to a summons from the Chief Judge ten days at least before the holding of the Court, otherwise the plaintiff will lose the benefit of that Court.

All demands not exceeding £8[h] if contested may be determined without a jury by any one Justice of the Court for the precinct in which the action is entered the first ensuing court after the defendant hath been served with it; on these actions if the plaintiff cannot prove his demand, the defendant is to be sworn, and if he refuses it then the plaintiff shall be examined on oath, and judgment given for what shall appear to be due. The form of an action is prescribed by the Act

---

has a fee of 10/- for proving a warrant of attorney to confess judgment before him, and the same when it is confessed.

g. Courts of Common Pleas were fixed in the year 1631 but the making five precincts and regulating the manner of proceedings in those courts was by an Act passed in 1661, and some subsequent Acts have been occasionally made.

h. These are called bench actions.

and no costs may be allowed unless the party is unavoidably put to the expense of employing an attorney. If these demands are not disputed, judgment is entered for the sum declared for in the clerks office eight days after the action hath been served.

Persons must be sued in the precincts where they live, but if several living in divers precincts are to be sued for one cause of action, the Commander-in-Chief by his warrant may appoint in what court they shall answer, and a chief judge living in a precinct where he is judge may be sued either in his own or the next precinct at the election of the Plt.

Execution may be issued on all suits in the Courts of Law 14 days after judgment hath been obtained and the Marshal must give notice ten days by setting up notes[a] in some public house of the Town before goods attached at Common Law can be sold. Market days for the sale of effects attached by virtue of Executions from the Courts of Common Pleas are every day between the first day of January and the last day of September, Saturdays excepted.

But for labourers hire and servant's wages within the cognizance of a Justice of the Peace, and for parochial dues every day in every week throughout the year is a market day. So also on Recoveries in the court of Exchequer and on £8 actions before mentioned. And if any person shows false effects to the officer he forfeits £200 to the party aggrieved, recoverable before two Justices of the Peace.

---

a. In the notes the effects to be sold, the time and place of sale from whom and for what the attachment was made must be particularly mentioned.

The first of these courts is held at Oistins the last Monday and Tuesday in January the second at Bridgetown the four following days and the third at the Hole on the Monday and Tuesday next ensuing: The 4th at Speightstown on the two following days and the 5th in the parish of St. Andrew the two next days. They continue their respective sittings from four weeks to four weeks until the 26th Sept. yearly and then adjourn to the last Monday in January.

If lands or houses are seized in satisfaction of an Execution there must be an appraisement thereof by freeholders on Oath.[b] And if the defendant does not within 20 days redeem by paying the Debt with Damages and Costs[c] the Officer is to give a Bill of sale to the Plaintiff for the said Real Estate so appraised (which is run off by a surveyor) or so much of it as will satisfy the Debt and charges. This Bill of sale is put on record and allowed to be a good title against the Debtor and all claiming under him, but on an Execution for the duty of Excise, parochial dues, servants or labourers wages, if the debtor refuses to show chattels or the officer cannot meet with any, it may be levied on real estate which shall be outcried as chattels are.

The Agents and Factors of Merchants abroad may in the several Courts of Law here prove the Debts contracted on account of their employers by their own oath, being previously sworn, that they have no profit or loss

b. Chattels and personal Estate of every kind seized by virtue and in satisfaction of Decrees from the Court of Chancery are conformable to the purport of the writ issuing on the decree appraised in the same manner as real Estate is on Execution at Common Law.

c The Deft. is allowed 20 days for the redemption of negroes also sold at outcry.

in the success of the action, excepting their commission. No one possessed of ten acres of land can be arrested (as all others may for any debt whatever of or above £6 5s.) but are to be sued in the ordinary way.

The chief judges of the Courts of Common Pleas take the probate of deeds, and the fees thereon are their greatest perquisites.[a] They have also seal money which though not so high as in the Exchequer, yet from the great number of actions entered in the several precincts amounts in the whole to more than the Chief Baron receives.[b]

The judges and assistants of the Courts of Common Pleas, or any three of them, are by law empowered to hold Courts of Appeal in the respective precincts,[c] and upon recoveries in the Courts of Common Pleas on penal bonds, bonds for the performance of contracts and the like and upon mortgages, the defendant may appeal to the Equity of the court, and the court shall determine the same according to equity. This court may be held between the sittings of the Court of Common Pleas, or on any of the days on which the said court for the precinct shall sit before the adjournment of the Court of Common Pleas.

From the inferior courts there lies an appeal in all cases of or above the value of £300 sterling to the Com-

---

a. Deeds may be acknowledged before the Governor. The fee is 20/- for each deed and where a *feme covert* joins in a conveyance she is to be privately examined and the judge in that case usually receives £5.

b. They have also 10/- for every judgment confessed before them by warrant of attorney and 5s. if confessed by the party in person and 5s. for every power of attorney proved before them.

c. Established in 1661.

mander-in-Chief and Council, as a Court of Errors, and from them, for or above £500 to the King-in-Council.

Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor[d] in Council by commission under the seal of the island, one of them is named by the Commander-in-Chief with consent of the Council to preside as Chief Justice at the Court of Grand Sessions, of Oyer and Terminer, general gaol delivery, and general sessions of the peace, which court is held the second Tuesday in June and December yearly and may and generally does sit four days. All acting justices are members of this court, but it may be held by the Chief Justice and any other four of them.

Writs are issued by the Commander-in-Chief directed to a Councillor or some justice of the peace residing in the respective parishes requiring him to appoint six freeholders in that parish to serve as jurors for presenting and trying all criminal offenders who are prosecuted by the King's Attorney General, and by an Act passed here in the year 1708, the proceedings are directed to be according to the statute of that part of Great Britain heretofore called the Kingdom of England, and the laws of this island.

There are also quarter sessions held by the justices residing in the several parishes. There they appoint constables who are to serve one year and take cognizance

---

d. The President of the Council does not issue a commission of the peace but when there is a necessity he with advice and consent of the Council, makes an association of justices.

N.—£100 is paid out of His Majesty's Casual Revenue for the entertainment of the court and jurors at each Grand Sessions.

of small offences. but as no jurors are summoned to attend this court the justices do not there set fines, if they see cause they bind the offenders to appear at the then ensuing Court of Grand Sessions, there to be indicted and punished. Indeed the authority of this court seems to be devolved on that of the Grand Sessions and it scarcely maintains a form of judicature.

Any two justices out of sessions may license in the towns or near shipping bays to sell and retail strong liquor of the produce of this island. But licenses to sell wine, beer, &c. in taverns are granted by the Commander-in-Chief.

Servants, labourers, artificers, persons keeping schools for teaching children, butchers, and others mentioned in several Acts may recover their wages or demands not exceeding £25 before a justice of the peace, who is to determine the matter with all convenient speed and to issue execution for the sum proved to be due, directed to a constable, who is to attach and sell in the same manner as the marshal of the Courts of Common Pleas is directed to proceed on executions.

The judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty is now a patent officer. He had formerly a Commission from the Lords of the Admiralty. and on a vacancy he was appointed by and had a commission from the Commander-in-Chief under the seal of the island.

The advocate for His Majesty and the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral in the Vice Admiralty Court here, is such by patent.

The Registrar of the said court is appointed by the

Board of Admiralty. The present Registrar is a patent officer, and executes the office by a deputy.[e]

The present Attorney General is such by letters patent from the Crown.[f]

The Solicitor General is usually appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, but there is seldom any appointment made as it is only honorary.

The Escheator General is also appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. There is always such an officer, though a Court of Escheats hath not been held for many years.

Two justices and three freeholders are constituted a court for the trial of slaves charged with capital crimes, and if convicted the said justices are by their warrant to cause them to be forthwith executed. But the owner of the slave may appeal after condemnation to the Commander-in-Chief and Council in which case the execution is to be respited until they shall hear and determine the matter. And they are not confined only to confirm or reverse the judgment of the justices and freeholders, but may give such other judgment as they shall think proper according to the circumstances of the case. When the justices and freeholders find that the crime charged is not of an heinous nature, nor the criminal an old offender, they may use their best endeavours to compromise the matter between the prosecutor and the owner of such slave. If they cannot accord, the justices are to certify the evidence and pro-

---

e. The patents of these three officers are under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of England.

f. The Attorney General receives 3 per ct. on all monies paid into the office of the Casual Receiver.

ceedings with their opinions concerning such slave to the Commander-in-Chief and Council, who are to do as they shall think just. £25 is paid out of the public treasury for every slave executed [g] The prosecutor is first to be satisfied for his damages, and the overplus, if any, paid to the owner of the slave, unless it shall appear to the justice and freeholders that the said owners had not provided reasonably for the said slave so that necessity may have compelled him to commit the offence, in which case the owner is to receive nothing, but the overplus is to remain in the Treasury for the public use.

Slaves for mutiny, insurrection, or rebellion are to be tried by a Colonel and other field officers to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief according to Martial Law.

A Court Martial consists of General[h] and Field officers and the Judge Advocate.

But this court hath no jurisdiction but when the articles of war by which it is constituted, are in full force, and that is only when an enemy sufficient to cause an alarm to the whole island is in sight.[i]

A court for the trial of pirates is constituted, and judges are appointed by the King's commission according to the stat. of 11 & 12 Wm. 3. c. 7.

By a law passed here in 1661 a special court is instituted in maritime cases where the persons concerned

---

g. That is, the value of the slave not exceeding £25, but it is always that sum.

h. General Officers were first appointed here at a council of war held in 1693.

i. The Commander-in-Chief and Council, are from time to time to appoint what number of vessels shall give alarm to this island

cannot stay till the usual time of holding the common courts In such cases the Commander-in-Chief upon a petition from the plaintiff is to appoint by a commission five judges any three of whom may determine the matter and grant execution &c. And a law passed in 1672 appoints a special court to try causes of arrests and underwritings.* When the defendant cannot wait the common proceedings at law, to be applied for by the defendant. In these cases five persons are to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, any three of whom, a justice of peace, and of the quorum being one, are to try the matter. They are to summon a jury and the plaintiff, and to act in all things as the Court of Common Pleas may. But it does not appear that either of the two last mentioned courts was ever held or applied for.

General and Field officers the Master of Ordnance, the Judge Advocate, and Secretary at War, are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

He also appoints the surveyors of land, but these are first examined by—and if found qualified have a certificate from the Surveyor General of Land who is likewise appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, as are the Coroners for the several parishes.

The Commander-in-Chief is also impowered by a law of the island to admit and licence persons to practice as barristers in the several courts here, with the

---

* Persons departing from this island, feme converts, unless sole traders and children under 14 years old excepted, are to set up their names in the Secretary's office 21 days before they can have license to depart within which time they may be underwrote by those who have cause of action against them.

same privileges as barristers regularly called in England.

Attorneys-at-Law are likewise admitted by him, but these as well as licentiates, usually have a certificate of their qualification from the Attorney General.

The Receiver of His Majesty's casual revenue has his warrant from the King under the Signet and Sign Manual countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury. He swears to his accounts annually before the Commander-in-Chief in Council, and he is allowed 6 per cent. on all sums paid into his office.

The Auditor General of His Majesty's revenues is appointed by the Commissioners of the Treasury and he is paid £150 sterling per annum out of the 4½ per cent. duty. He executes his office here by a deputy usually nominated by himself, sometimes the Commander-in-Chief appoints him, and he receives 5 per cent on all monies paid to the Casual Receiver.

The Solicitor for the King's Casual Revenue is sometimes appointed by the Commissioners of the Treasury, but generally by the Commander-in-Chief. He is allowed 4½ per cent. on all sums paid into the office of the Casual Receiver.

The Public Secretary[a] Clerk of the Council, and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, the Registrar and Examiner in Chancery, and Clerk of the Crown and Peace, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, the Provost Marshal, Sargeant at arms, and Marshal of the several courts, and the Clerk of the Markets are patent

a. All deeds and mortgages are registered in the Secretary's office, whereby such security arises to purchasers and money lenders as gives great encouragement to be the one or the other, and the value of estates must be considerably increased by the certainty of title.

officers, and execute their offices here by deputies named by themselves or their constituted attorneys. And when that is not done the Commander-in-Chief appoints a person to supply a vacancy until one or other of them nominates a deputy.[b]

The Secretary by the law of the island is the Notary Public.

The Surveyor General of the custom of 4½ per cent. as well as the collectors, comptrollers, searchers, and waiters, are appointed by the Commissioners of the customs in London.

Their salaries are paid by the principal collector at Bridgetown. The Naval Officer was formerly appointed by the Governor but that office is now held by patent, and executed by a deputy.

On any vacancy the Surveyor General nominates a person to supply it until an appointment is made by the said commissioners and in the absence of the Surveyor General, the Commander-in-Chief so appoints; but on a vacancy in the naval office the attorneys of the Patentee, if he has any here, nominate a deputy.

With respect to the fortifications, the island is divided into five districts, and the gunners and matrosses are appointed by warrant from the Captain General. A master gunner and six matrosses for the field train of artillery, a captain and twelve men as a guard at the public magazine, the armourers, and cooper of the

b. These Patentees and the Naval Officer reside in England and set their offices to farm. They receive in the whole at the present rents about £2,500 sterling money from their *deputies* per annum.

powder casks are appointed in the same manner. Their salaries are ascertained by law and are paid half yearly by the Treasurer on an order from the Commander-in-Chief and Council.

The commissioners appointed by law to take care of and to order and direct what shall be necessary for repairs &c. of the fortifications are the members of Council and Assembly, resident in each division with any of the field officers in commission in the districts where the regiments to which they belong are or shall be posted by the Commander-in-Chief on alarms.

Any three of them make a board in their respective divisions. The eldest Councillor, in his absence, the senior field officer, is chairman.

Each board appoints its clerk, and if necessary a supervisor of the works in the respective divisions at certain salaries fixed by an Act of the island.

In time of war the Commander-in-Chief usually appoints an engineer in which case the Assembly ascertain his salary.

The Militia consists of six regiments of foot and three of horse besides the troop of guards.

When a general council of war is held it is composed of all the general and field officers in commission. the Judge Advocate and Secretary of War.

The Commander-in-Chief generally presides but he sometimes grants a commission to a general officer to be president of the said council.

The Vestry. The freeholders in each parish annually make choice of 16 freeholders of their respective

parishes to be a Vestry besides the Rector who is one of them virtute officio. 9 make a quorum to transact the church and parish concerns, but no Vestry can meet on business without the Rector or due notice given him of the meeting. The Commander-in-Chief and Council determine controverted elections of vestrymen.

The Vestry annually chooses Churchwardens and surveyors of the highways, and lay assessments for defraying the parish expenses, which assessments are published in the respective churches three Sundays, and if no exception is made thereto, they are confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in Council and he issues executions impowering the Churchwardens and their deputies to attach, sell &c. If exception is taken thereto by any person upon a petition from the Churchwarden to the Commander-in-Chief and Council they to settle such persons tax as they shall think equitable.

The Rectors of the several parishes are collated by the Commander-in-Chief, they are allowed by law a yearly stipend of £150 each, payable quarterly by the respective Churchwardens and they have besides several perquisites which in some parishes are very considerable.†

The Rector of St. Michael is generally appointed by the Bishop of London, his commissary to exercise spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the clergy here, but this hath not been attempted since the year 1739; or may he do it unless the Legislature here impowers him by a law to proceed.

---

† St. Michael's Rectory is worth about £550 the others from £220 to £450 Per annum.

Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Barbados.

1624—William Deane chosen by the first settlers.

1627—Captain Cannon was sent by the Earl of Pembroke.

1628—Charles Wolferstone had a commission from the Earl of Carlisle,[a] but he was nominated by the Merchants to whom the said Earl had granted 10,000 acres of land.

John Powell received a commission to be Governor from the Earl of Pembroke.[b]

---

a. The Earl of Carlisle's Commission to Wolferstone was dated 29th March 1628. He was thereby impowered to use, exercise and put in execution the place of Governor, Commander and Captain in doing of justice, deciding of controversies, keeping His Majesty's Peace and punishing offenders according to the quality of their several offences, and according to the laws of England, and in case of his death before the expiration of three years, the Earl ordered that the like power and authority should be vested in such person as those who were transported by the merchants or the majority of them should choose to be their Governor, Commander and Captain. Wolferstone's powers were after enlarged by Mr Mould and Havercome, who were impowered by Carlisle to settle more fully his authority here.

b. On the 14th January 1628 the Earl of Pembroke sent a commission to John Powell to be governor, who surprised Wolferstone and sent him with Wm. Deane to England in irons and when Hawley arrived here, concealing his commission invited Powell on board his ship where he seized him and sent him prisoner to England.

1629—Henry Hawley was sent by the Earl of Carlisle to settle the affairs of this island. On his going from hence he appointed

Robert Wheatley Deputy Governor, but in a short time after

Sir William Tufton arrived with full powers from the Earl of Carlisle. He did not long continue Governor for

1630—Henry Hawley returned, who perfidiously seized Tufton, had him tried for mutiny and he was shot pursuant to the sentence.[c] Hawley was commanded to England and he left

1633—Richard Pierce, Lieutenant Governor.[d]

1634—Henry Hawley came hither again. On his return to England he appointed

1635—Richard Pierce deputy Governor a second time.

---

c. Sir Wm. Tufton at the head of several planters presented a petition to Mr. Hawley complaining that he withheld some stores which the Earl of Carlisle had here, and had appointed for them. Hawley thereupon held a Sessions at which Sir Wm. Tufton was arraigned, and under a promise of accord he surprised Tufton and prevailed with the Council to sentence him as a mutineer. In 1630 it was ordained by the Governor and Council that those who went off the island without the Governor's permission should forfeit their estate above their just debts.

d. In 1633 Richard Pierce held a court martial at which several persons were tried and sentenced for mutiny and rebellion against the Deputy Governor Council and Country, and for having designs to destroy them, but only two were executed.

1636—Henry Hawley returned[e] and on his leaving the island he constituted

1638—William Hawley deputy Governor.

1639—Henry Hawley arrived here, but he was soon followed by

Henry Huncks against whom Hawley made a party, possessed himself of the Government, and forced Huncks to Antigua; whereupon Henry Ashton was sent hither and four others were joined with him in a commission from the Earl of Carlisle who reduced Hawley to obedience, seized his estate and sent him a prisoner to England. They then sent for and put

Henry Huncks into the Government[a] who leaving the island constituted

1641—Philip Bell, Lieutenant Governor and he continued such until 1645 when he received a Commission from the Earl of Carlisle to be Governor-in-Chief and was so when

1650—Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham arrived as Lieut. General, and Governor-in-Chief of the province of Carlisle under the Earl of Carlisle, from whom he had farmed all the islands for the term of 21 years

---

e. In 1636 it was resolved in Council that negroes and Indians that came here to be sold should serve for life unless a contract was made before to the contrary.

a. In Mr. Huncks' time the Earl of Carlisle appointed appeals to himself in all cases except for debts and trials of titles to lands.

from 1647.[b] But he did not continue long without interruption for

1651—Sir George Ayscue was sent hither with a fleet from the Parliament to reduce this and the Leeward Islands to its obedience, and after having cruised up and down the coast of this island about three months, he came to an agreement with Lord Willoughby who returned to England.[c] Sir George was then Governor for near three months, and going to Europe he appointed

1651 March 12—Daniel Searl Governor, who continued such until

1660—Thomas Modiford was named Governor by the Council of State,[d] but within six months after

Humphrey Walrond received a Commission from Lord Willoughby founded on His Lordship's powers under the Earl of Carlisle, and he had also His Majesty's Letter of Mandamus to be President of the Council.

---

b. Lord Willoughby's Lease was corroborated by a Commission to him from the Prince of Wales then in Holland, to be Governor of Barbados and all the Carribee Islands.

c. See a particular account of this matter in Campbell's Naval History Vol. 2. p. 148. 437-8-9-42nd.

d. About the time of Col. Modiford's the then Parliamen passed the Act of Navigation requiring amongst other things that the product of all the Colonies should be shipped to England.

Governors and Commanders-in-Chief after the Propriety of the Island was Purchased by King Charles the 2nd.

1663 Aug. 15—Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham arrived here as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados and all the other Carribee Islands for 7 years, by a Commission from King Charles the 2nd dated 12th June 1663,[e] the said 7 years to commence from the time His Majesty purchased the Earl of Carlisle's right to this island ; he was also appointed Vice-Admiral in all the seas and coasts within the limits of the said province ; he was empowered to choose[ee] to himself a standing council of twelve persons on each of the said islands, and by advice of his said council, or a majority, to establish and ordain orders, decrees, ceremonies, and forms of government and to appoint courts of judicature &c.[a]

---

e. He had been appointed Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the province of Carsliola by Letters Patent from King Charles 2nd dated 15th March 1660 but he did not then think fit to remove hither and contented himself with the profits arising from his Government. He stayed in England until the year 1663, in which year the Act passed for settling the fatal duty to 4½ per cent.

ee. The Councillors were chosen by the Governor until the year 1674 see page 26 note *f*.

a. In this Commission His Majesty reserved a power to disallow all laws afterwards to be made here which had not been before inserted in the Commission, and the laws which he should make were to be in force but two years, unless His Majesty or his successors should confirm them within that time.

1664—Lord Willoughby going to the Leeward Islands twice in this year he nominated Henry Willoughby his Deputy Governor.

1666—The said Lord went from this island on an expedition against the Dutch Settlement and was lost at sea. On his departure he constituted his brother William Willoughby Deputy Governor. But soon after viz, 6th December 1666

Henry Hawley, Henry Willoughby, and Samuel Barwick were appointed by a commission from the King to execute the powers of Lord Willoughby's commission during his absence or during His Majesty's further pleasure.[b] In the absence of Hy. Willoughby, Wm. Willoughby was to be joined with the other two.

1667—Wm. Lord Willoughby of Parham was appointed by letters patent, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Carribee Islands for three years and Vice-Admiral in all the seas and coasts within the limits, with all the powers granted to the late Lord Francis Willoughby. He going twice to the Leeward Islands in this year appointed

Christopher Codrington, deputy Governor, the first time and afterwards

William Willoughby during his absence.

1668—At the latter end of this year Lord Willoughby went to the Leeward Islands and England and appointed

Christopher Codrington his deputy Governor during his pleasure or until His Majesty's pleasure should

---

b. See Barbados Act No. 55.

be signified to the contrary. If he died the Council was to appoint a deputy Governor during pleasure.[c]

1669—Lord Willoughby returned with His Majesty's commission dated 5th Dec. 1669 appointing him Captain-General and Governor of Barbados only during pleasure with all the powers of former patents.[d] His stay here was very short, for on the 7th April he gave a commission to

1670—Christopher Codrington to be his deputy Governor. He was to hold the first Rank, to be president of the Council, and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's officers and soldiers within this island during his pleasure.

1672 July 6th—William Lord Willoughby had a third commission in which he was styled Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the islands

---

c In April 1668 the Bridgetown was burned and a hurricane happened the same year whereby many of the public rolls were destroyed.

d In this commission the Governor with the advice and consent of his council or the majority of them, on emergent occasions, when the Assembly of freeholders could not be so suddenly called as there might be a necessity was impowered to make and ordain wholesome laws and ordinances, which laws His Majesty directed should be duly observed and all laws were to be transmitted within three months after passing for the King's approbation. In 1669 Lord Willoughby's first commission having expired, the deputy Governor with the Council and Assembly then in being met, and voted themselves to be Governor Council and Assembly until His Majesty's pleasure was known, and did act as such until Lord Willoughby returned.

of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, and the rest of the Colonies, islands and plantations in America commonly called the Carribee Islands lying and being to windward of Guardeloupe.[a] He was also appointed Vice-Admiral[b] and Ordinary.

1673—He being ill, and having removed Christopher Codrington from the Council, he commissioned Sir Peter Colleton, Bart. to be his deputy governor, and president of the Council for carrying on the necessary affairs of the government. On the death of Lord Willoughby, the Council assumed the care of the government until His Majesty's pleasure should be known therein, in pursuance of the King's appointment in His Lordship's last commission, and they elected Sir Peter Colleton President of the Council and General of the forces in this island until further orders.[c] They also directed that he should execute all the powers belonging to the Ordinary which on the death of Lord Willoughby was in the Council. They also directed that the commissions to military officers should be intitled "By the president and council," but to be signed by the President; that the

---

a. The stile of the present Governor is nearly the same. (See page 26.)

b. By commission from the Duke of York then High Admiral.

c. 5th April 1673 Lord Willoughby was ill. 10th. The Council impowered Sir Peter Colleton at that time Deputy Governor, during the absence and indisposition of his Lordship to sign all Petitions, orders, injunctions &c. relating to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. 12th April Lord Willoughby died and the Council met when they elected Sir P. Colleton President of the Council &c.

president with six other members should have full power to proceed to act as if the whole number was present, and in his absence any seven members choosing from among themselves a Chairman *pro tempore*, should have full powers to despatch all public business as if the President was personally present.

1674 Novr. 6th—Sir Jonathan Atkins, Kt., arrived here as Captain-General &c. He was recalled and

1680 March 7th—Sir Richard Dutton, Kt., succeeded him, and he had a commission of Vice-Admiral from the Duke of York, then Lord High Admiral.[d] He returned to England having appointed

1683 May 3rd—John Witham, deputy governor[e] who continued such until

---

d. In this Commission it was directed that the Laws should be as near as conveniently might be to the Laws of England and to be in force until the King's pleasure or that of his successors should be signified under their seals, but this not to relate to such Laws as had formerly been confirmed and all Laws to be transmitted within three months after passing for the King's approbation. In his Commission power was given to the Governor to remit all fines and forfeitures before or after sentence given, if the persons were fit objects of pardon. Treason and wilful murder excepted, and in these cases, he might reprieve until His Majesty's pleasure should be known therein. It was also directed that on the Governor's death the Council should assume the Government and act all the powers of that Commission. The eldest Councillor to be President with all the powers any former President enjoyed.

e. Mr Witham was restrained by his Commission from passing Laws or calling Assembly's. In 1683 a Court was instituted for holding all pleas of the Crown except in capi-

1684 Septr 10—Sir Richard Dutton returned.[f] On his going to England

1685—Edwin Stede was Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, appointed by Letters Patent from King James 2nd with the same authorities that had been granted to Sir Richard Dutton.[g]

---

tal cases. The reason given for it was that misdemeanors were daily committed by persons disaffected to the Government and that there was no Court for punishing such offences but the Grand Sessions which being chargeable was seldom held oftener than once a year; and the Attorney General signifying to His Majesty that such a Court might be of use for punishing of such offenders and proper to be annexed to the Court of Exchequer, the King in Council confirmed the same.

f. On Governor Dutton's return His Majesty ordered that half his salary and perquisites should be paid to Mr. Witham Deputy Governor. The latter not giving up or compromising this matter was—as Witham alleged in his petition to the King the reason of his being prosecuted by Dutton for supposed errors in his administration. On this question the latter appointed an Attorney General to prosecute him at a Court of Grand Sessions where he was tried on 3 Indictments convicted and fined £11,000 sterling for which he was imprisoned. On his appeal to the King both of them with Henry Walrond Chief Justice of the Grand Sessions were ordered to England and in 1685 Witham's fine was remitted and he was restored to his former Dignities by order of the King-in-Council. Witham then brought an action of assault and false imprisonment against Dutton and judgment was given for the plaintiff, but this judgment was afterwards viz 5 Wm. and Ma. reversed by the House of Peers and Mr. Walrond after being kept in England above 3 years was condemned to pay £30 damages to Witham.

g. Mr. Stede was at that time Deputy Secretary, His Majesty's Casual Receiver, a Commissioner of the 4½ per

1690 May 10th—Col. Jas. Kendal arrived, Governor, &c., and continued until the arrival of his successor, and as soon as he had delivered the ensigns of government to him, he took his seat as first member of the Council, by a particular instruction from the King.

1694—Col. Francis Russell came hither Governor, etc. He dying here

1696—Francis Bond, Esq., the eldest member of Council resident in the island became president and Commander-in-Chief, pursuant to the King's instructions.[h]

---

ct. Duty and Agent for the Royal African Company. He was appointed Lieut. Governor upon the death or in the absence of Mr Dutton during pleasure, and on his death or absence the eldest councillor to be president &c until the arrival of one or other of them or the King's pleasure known therein. On hearing of the birth of a Prince of Wales he made a great entertainment and roasted an ox whole, but upon the Revolution he proclaimed as joyfully King William and Queen Mary. Whilst the administration was in Mr. Stede's hands, he prosecuted Sir Timothy Thornhill a gentleman of fortune and family and in high esteem here for words charged to be spoken against the Government of England and this Island. Sir Timothy appealed to the King-in-Council who were so far from giving him relief that he was condemned to pay £500 to the King and £1,500 to the Lieut.-Governor. In the Government of Atkins and Dutton several vessels from Africa belonging to the English merchants were taken by the King's ships or seized as interlopers for not paying the Royal African Compy for a permission and were condemned in the Court of Admiralty here where the Governor sat as Chief Judge and the Company's agents were the informers; the forfeitures were to the King, Governor and Informant.

h. These are the Governors several commissions &c. and the Great Seal of the Island.

1698—The hon. Ralph Grey afterwards Lord Grey, Baron of Werke, arrived here as Captain General and Governor, etc.[k] He went to England and

1701—John Farmer, Esq. became president, etc. and continued so until the arrival of

1703—Sir Bevil Granville, Kt., Governor, etc.[l] On his return to Europe the administration fell into the hands of

1706—William Sharpe, Esq., the eldest councillor, and he held it until

1707—Mitford Crowe, Esq. was appointed Governor-in-Chief, etc.[m] He was recalled upon complaints, and on his leaving the island

---

k He had £1,200 sterling allotted him per annum out of the 1½ per cent. Duty to be paid here.

l. His salary was increased to £2,000 sterling (which has been continued to the present time) it having been found burthensome to the country to make presents to Governors —and he was strictly forbid to receive any gift or present upon any account or in any manner from the Assembly. But an Act passed here very soon after his arrival to settle £500 per annum on him. The island was at this time divided into two factions for and against the Governor; they ran so high that in the year 1704 George Lillington Esq., afterwards President, was accused of designing against the Governor's life, for which he was long imprisoned though in a very ill state of health, and at length tried at a court of Grand Sessions where he was fined £2,000 but it was generally thought there was much more malice than reason in the prosecution. The fine was some time after taken off and the money ordered to be repaid, but it is said Mr. Lillington never received it.

m. An Act passed here soon after Mr. Crowe's arrival to settle £500 per annum on him, but it was repealed

1710—George Lillington, Esq. became President &c.[n] and was such until

1711—Robert Lowther, Esq. Governor arrived, who was on complaints ordered to England and

1714—William Sharpe, Esq. was again President and Commander-in-Chief until

1715—Robert Lowther, Esq. returned. He was again recalled on the many complaints against him.[o]

---

the same year. In the year 1705 when the Queen's proclamation for reducing pieces from 8 to 6s., all or most part of the silver money having been carried from hence, an Act passed to supply the want of cash &c. by issuing 65,000 paper credit, impowering the Treasurer to give out Bills for that sum and lend them to the planters on the security of lands and Negroes, and the Treasurer was to have 5 per cent. for managing these Bills. This project proving very hurtful, especially to the monied men whose debtors were glad of an opportunity to pay them in paper, the next assembly chosen proceeded vigorously against those who were concerned in it and sent an address to England to complain thereof, and on the 21st October 1706 the Act was repealed by an order of the Queen and Council. In 1707 Governor Crowe had instructions to remove these Gentlemen who had been concerned in this Act from their places at the Council Board and from all others that were in the Governor's gift, which he did; but some little time before Mr. Crowe's arrival an Act passed here to assume the payment of such Bills as had issued pursuant to the paper credit Act, and the Treasurer was obliged thereby to refund the 5 per cent. he had received. He appealed, but it does not appear how the matter ended.

n. In Mr. Lillington's Administration the Council refused to pass the Excise Bill (in which the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Excise are always named) insisting that they

And he having suspended Samuel Cox the first councillor,

1720—John Frere, Esq. assumed the government as the then senior member of council, but about six months after, a special order was sent from the King whereby Samuel Cox, Esq. was directed to take upon himself the administration of the government and Mr. Frere was ordered to England. The Lords Irwin and Belhaven who were appointed Governors, dying before their arrival, Mr. Cox continued president until the 19th January 1722 when

1722—Colonel Henry Worsley, came hither Governor, etc.[a] He returned to England and

---

had the same right to approve or reject as the Assembly had to nominate a Treasurer. This dispute was laid before Her Majesty, who by the Royal Order dated 27th September 1710, allowed of the Assembly's appointment of a Treasurer and added "and accordingly Our will and pleasure is that you (the president and council) consent to the said Excise Bill if not already passed into a Law or to such other Excise Bill as shall be sent to you by the Assembly without insisting on a right to disapprove the person therein named to be Treasurer." This dispute was revived in 1744, but the Assembly not then insisting thereon, named another Gentleman, who was approved by the Governor and Council.

o. The complaints against Mr. Lowther were his having taken from the Assembly about £28,000 contrary to His Majesty's express instructions, his permitting a Spanish vessel to trade against the Acts of Trade and Navigation and in breach of his oath, and many oppressive, arbitrary and illegal acts throughout his administration, particularly mentioned by the Petitioners.

a. At the time of Mr. Worsley's arrival the inhabitants were miserably divided into factions, and he having an

1731—Samuel Barwick, Esq. was president and Commander-in-Chief. He dying before the arrival of

---

instruction to accept of the settlement which should be made upon him by the first Assembly he met after his arrival, one party in hopes of securing his friendship got a majority of that House to allot him £6,000 sterling at 30 per cent. exchange per annum, to be paid quarterly during his personal residence here as Governor, and this settlement they had fixed with him before he came ashore ; but he soon left this and fell in with the other party, who gave up into his dependents' hands all beneficial offices, and for a time complied with his other requests. Upon the demise of King George the First, Mr. Worsley not having a new commission at the expiration of six months, the inhabitants flattered themselves he was not legally continued Governor and that this enormous tax, which had almost ruined the country, thereby ceased : accordingly, the generality of the people refused to pay it for the last 3 years he resided here. In the year 1728 the Assembly petitioned His Majesty for relief, but for want of proper agents to solicit it as it was said, they were not redressed, whilst Mr. Worsley upon his application, obtained two Royal orders in his favour ; and suits having been brought by the Attorney General in the Court of Exchequer, pursuant to His Majesty's directions, by his order dated September 28th 1732 against some of the principal defaulters, they making a slight defence, judgment was obtained against them, whereupon all who were able to pay to avoid the expense of suits, discharged their arrears, and about £17,000 was remitted by Mr. Worsley's attorneys of about £20,000 remaining due of the prodigious and hated settlement, and although Mr. Worsley promised that he would be satisfied therewith and would require no more from the public during his government, yet he afterwards demanded and was paid at once upwards of £2, 000 for repairs of his house and garden (which were purchased by the public in 1734 for £1,350) and he received several other sums.

a governor (Walter Chetwynd, Esq.[b] who was appointed dying soon after his nomination),

1732—James Dottin, Esq. the then senior member of Council, became president and continued until

1733—Scroop Viscount Howe, Governor, etc. arrived.[c] He dying here

1735—James Dottin, Esq. again took upon him the administration, and as Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart. who was appointed Governor did not come hither, he held it until the arrival of

1739—Robert Byng, Esq. Captain-General and Governor,[d] who dying here

---

b. Walter Chetwynd was not appointed till after the death of Lord Howe.

c. The settlement made on Lord Howe was £4,000 currency and after his death an Act passed to manifest the gratitude of the people for the benefits they had received from his just administration &c. This was done by making a present of £2,500 to Lady Howe.

d. The Assembly settled on Mr. Byng £2,000 currency, though they gave him £2,500 to make good the loss of his baggage, which had been taken by Spaniards. A few days after Mr. Byng's death the assembly met and made several resolves, one of which was not to make any settlement whatever on any future governor, and that they would steadily and unalterably abide thereby, notwithstanding any plausible pretences that might be urged to induce them to alter the same, and they recommended and hoped all future assemblies would comply therewith. The succeeding Assembly in 1741 confirmed it, and made an additional resolve, viz., not to give any sum or sums of money or value of money under any name or upon any pretence whatsoever to any future Governor or Commander-in-Chief.

1740—James Dottin, Esq. succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief, and who was such when

1742—Sir Thos. Robinson, Bart., arrived Governor[e] and he continued until the arrival of his successor.

---

e. The Assembly in 1742 composed of the above resolving members, or a great majority settled £2,600 currency, and very soon after increased it to £3,000 per annum, on Sir Thos. Robinson. But he was not so much benefited thereby as he had expected to be, he having expended about £4,200 for repairs &c. of the Governor's seat and erecting an armoury there, of which sum he was not paid a shilling, though it is said he proved the whole by proper vouchers. It seems the Assembly at that time declared that the repairs and alterations of the house were unnecessary and that the whole was done in an improper manner, that is to say, he had not first applied to them for leave, therefore they would not pay him any part of his account, although they could not but confess the armoury to be an useful building. And no succeeding Assembly hath thought it a debt incumbent on the public to discharge, or if possible no application hath been made to them for the payment thereof. In this armoury are lodged the greatest part of the small arms and some stores belonging to the public, and thereby will be preserved, whereas, had they been kept in the place allotted for that purpose before the said armoury was erected, they probably would long ago have been unserviceable. At the end of the armoury he built a magazine that will contain about thirty barrels In the year 1745 an Act was made to be in force three months impowering the governor to direct a justice of the peace to cause any person whom the governor may suspect of dissatisfaction, or an unlawful correspondence with the enemy, to be apprehended and detained in safe custody, and such person should not be discharged without an order from the Council Board. Two men only, and those of low rank, were committed upon that Act, and they were set to liberty in three or four days.

1747—The Hon'ble Henry Grenville,[f] who having obtained leave to return to England, left the administration of the government in the hands of

1753—Ralph Weekes, Esq., the first member of Council, who continued President, etc.[g] until

1756—His present Excellency Charles Pinfold, Esq., Doctor of Laws, arrived.

---

f. The settlement on Mr. Grenville was £3,000 currency per annum, not to be augmented in any shape on any pretence whatsoever. On his signifying to the Assembly his intention of returning to England, that House would have made him a present in money to defray the expense of his voyage, but he generously refused to accept thereof. The assembly voted that a marble statue of the governor should be made and set up in the most public and convenient place here as a testimony of the grateful sense this island will ever retain of his equitable and prudent administration. The members of the Council concurred, and £500 was transmitted to the agent for this Island in Great Britain to defray the expense thereof: And in the year 1724, the assembly voted that the picture of the late Lord Howe, which had been presented to the island by Lady Howe soon after her return to England, should be fixed in the Court House where the abovementioned statue was to be placed also with a suitable inscription in Golden Letters, declaring their highest esteem for, and greatest veneration to, his memory.

g. £1,200 currency per annum was allotted to Mr. Weekes for so long time as he should continue to be Commander-in-Chief and reside at the Governor's seat.

N—Nothing was allowed by the Assembly to President Barwick. But Mr. Dottin received in his first administration the sum of £500, in his second the sum of £200 to the 28th May 1736, and from thence to the arrival of Governor Byng at the rate of £600 per annum, and in his third administration the sum of £500 was paid him.

Some Observations Concerning Slaves in Barbados.

Slaves are made chattels by the laws of this Island for the payment of debts, but in other respects have all the properties of real estate—they descend to the heir, are entailed, and widows have dower of them.

They are looked upon here as the most valuable species of property. This appears by the provisions in the laws for securing the possession of them, by laying severe penalties on those who harbour, detain, or employ them without the consent of the owner,[a] and by the preference given to suits brought for the recovery of slaves. Such slaves are to be tried at a 2nd Court, whereas actions for land, &c. are not triable, but by consent, before the 4th court, with the extraordinary privilege of examining the defendant before two Justices of the Peace for the discovery of the possession of slaves if the party finds any difficulty to prove it, in part or the whole, and making use of this examination against him on an action at law, which is allowed in no other case.

Carrying slaves fraudulently, clandestinely, or without a ticket fairly obtained from the Secretary's office, off or from the coast of this Island, and aiding or

---

a. The penalty for harbouring or fraudulently detaining a slave, without the owner's consent is £5 per day, so that the whole does not exceed £100, to be recovered by Complt. to two Justices. If the Complt. hath not sufficient evidence to prove the detention, the Defendant may be compelled to answer upon oath, but in such case the penalty is not to exceed 2/- per day-and if any person shall employ a slave without agreement with the owner, he shall forfeit £10.

assisting in such carrying off with a design to transport them to another place is felony without clergy.

There is no necessity to enrol any sale or alienation of slaves as of other real estate. Except in these cases, viz:—When they are sold for payment of public levies, parochial dues, servants' wages, and penalties laid by the Acts of this Island, whereon executions are issued by temporary Justices of the Peace.

The bills of sale in these cases must be proved and recorded which shall vest a good title in the purchaser against the defendant and all claiming under him.[b] Bills of sale must be proved, and recorded also, and that within three months from the execution of them where the intent of such sale is to dock an entail of them. So also if slaves are conveyed by a Feme Covert in conjunction with her husband.

If slaves were treated with more humanity than they generally are, and the laws of this island for the ordering and governing of them were only put into execution, they might be very useful as well as valuable.

---

b. The reason given in the law for inrolling such is, that in many of these cases records are not kept, or at least, are often lost, or mislaid, so that purchasers of slaves by means thereof have sometimes lost their right of recourse to the records on which such entries were made.